The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 517.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell Interviewed on the Funding Bill.

Grant Only to Recommend Universal Amnesty.

Fletcher's Account of Things in Tennessee.

General Debate on the Tariff.

Manufacturing Outrages in Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PROPOSED FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The president of an Eastern bank had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day relative to the change of bonds for banking purposes under the new funding bill. He stated that he held nearly one million of 'Sixs, and that, pending the conversion of their capital into the new bonds, they would lose the interest on the same, to say nothing of the loss in the market value by throwing so large an amount of bonds into the market at the time the change is required by the bill to be made. The Secretary replied that he did not see any great hardship in the case stated, as a bank could easily make a loan for a few days to purchase the new bonds and then sell their old ones if necessary. As to the market being flooded with bonds, there were only $225,000,000 required to be exchanged in one year, and, as this was a rate considerably less than $1,000,000 per day, he thought there was no danger but what the investment would cover that amount in that time. The Secretary said there was no reason to fear a financial panic from the proposed change in the securities of the banks, and could not therefore accept the suggestion that the clause relating to the same in the funding bill should be changed. The latter measure was under discussion to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, but no conclusion was reached.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

A statement is published here this evening, and has been telegraphed hence, that the President has decided, as soon as Texas and Georgia are admitted, to issue a general proclamation for universal amnesty. This is a mistake. The President has decided nothing of the kind, for he is debarred by the Fourteenth amendment, which confers upon Congress the power to remove political disability by a two-thirds vote of each House. It is the President's intention, however, as stated in these dispatches in yesterday's paper, to send a special message to Congress recommending universal amnesty when all the States are restored to representation.

TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

Secretary of State Fletcher, of Tennessee, appeared before the Reconstruction Committee to-day and made an address in favor of Congressional intervention in that State. He did not conclude, and will appear again on Saturday. So far as the statement was made it really tended to show, whether Mr. Fletcher intended it or not, that the bulk of the alleged outrages committed in that State were nearly a year old, and that of late, affairs were in a more peaceable condition. Perhaps the rest of his address will, however, make a different showing. He said some of the Union soldiers who had settled in the State had become Democrats or rebels, and as he expressed it, it was well known that those who suddenly changed their politics and became apostates were more bitter in their persecutions. The speaker said this in the most innocent manner, looking Gen. Butler squarely in the face. All the Committee however, saw this unintentional sarcasm on their chairman, and there was quite a laugh among them. Butler did not seem to see it.

THE TARIFF.

The general debate in the House on the tariff will close to-morrow. This afternoon Harrison, of Iowa, a Republican member of the Ways and Means, made a speech against the pending bill, which ruffled a good deal of interest, and it was admitted that he damaged his prospects not a little. He confirmed previous statements that, while the bill on its face professed to reduce the duties on iron, so ingenious was the classification in the interest that it really had the effect to increase many duties in practical operation. A memorial signed by the workingmen employed in blast furnaces in Berks county, Pennsylvania, was sent to the Ways and Means to-day, clamoring for protection, and in which they declare that they are now working at reduced wages and are forbidden by their employers that unless additional duties are placed on iron they will be obliged to suspend; that the loss in protection on pig iron from the decline in gold is $3 40 per ton; and they ask that an additional duty of 50 per cent. be added to the present tariff on iron and steel and cotton and woolen goods produced in this country; and that the duty on tea, coffee, and molasses may be reduced. They also have something to say on the competition with cheap labor in Europe. It is evident that the memorial was drawn by some skillful hand.

NEW MEXICO.

The House Committe on Territories to-day heard the delegate from New Mexico, in an argument in favor of the admission of that territory into the Union as a State. He maintained that it had sufficient population.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today consented to allow a minority report to be made on the Cuban question, in reply to that already dicided on by the majority.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Senate to-day five hours to-day in executive session discussing the San Domingo treaty, four hours of the time being occupied by Sumner in a speech against the ratification. Mr. Morton replied in support of the treaty. No vote was reached, nor is one likely for some time. It looks at present as though the two-thirds vote in favor of ratification could not be obtained. The question of paying $1,500,000 for San Domingo was incidentally discussed to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations, and every member declared that he would never vote to report a bill containing a dollar for such an appropriation. This view was attempted in the House on the Alaska purchase, but failed, the House feeling bound to fulfill the faith pledged by the treaty-making power. Special Commissioner O. Sullivan, who was one of the parties who negotiated this treaty, arrived to-night and called on the President. He expresses surprise at the opposition of the treaty in the Senate.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN GEORGIA.

Complaints have reached the Internal Revenue office from Georgia of renewed outrages upon officers of that Bureau in that State, but the details are so incomplete and inconsistent that the authorities place little or no reliance upon them. Some parties here are inclined to believe that the parties here connected with it are of affecting Congressional legislation on the Georgia bill. One of the latter of these is an account of the arrest by the State authorities, and subsequent supposed assassination of an Internal Revenue detective. Gen. Gillem was called on to supply troops to four the country in pursuit of the parties committing the outrage.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Gen. Sherman wrote a letter to-day, acknowledging the receipt of one from General Sheridan, wherein the latter defends his conduct on the Indian question. Gen. Sherman replies that he indorses Sheridan's letter, and says he prefers to believe Col. Baker, relative to the details of the attack on the Piegans, rather than the stories trumped up at Benton, one hundred miles from the scene of the fight. He believes that when the latter says that a number of Piegans who were killed were shot after the firing on them ceased; that the resistance ceased; that were given to those who asked for it, and that one hundred women and children were allowed to go free and join other portions of the tribe. He believes this, he says, rather than the absurd report that only thirteen warriors were killed, the rest being women and children afflicted with small-pox. Nor does he believe that Colonel Baker wantonly and cruelly killed any of them. General Sherman alludes to the tide of emigration encroaching on the Indian reservations, and tells General Sheridan that the army has a divided duty. It must, when called on, protect the white settlers, and it must also protect the Indian lands. The letter is brief, and is not intended for the public, but the above covers the points of it.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF EVIDENCE.

Some two weeks since Gen. Butler offered a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the premature publication of the evidence of the Banking and Currency Committee concerning the gold panic of September last. The investigation was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Gen. Butler and Messrs. Bingham and Eldridge, but they were unable to proceed with the investigation on account of having no money; but an appropriation having just been made by the House, the committee met this afternoon. The official reporter of the House was examined, and two correspondents. It appears that but one paper made a premature publication, and it did so by violating the pledge of its accredited representative here.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Secretary of State gives notice that he will continue to receive all claims against Mexico until May 31st, inclusive, for reference to the commission. Those who file claims after the 31st of May must furnish affidavits or other proofs showing adequate reason for the delay.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

will hereafter strictly enforce the rule in regard to the filing of business, and will not permit, under any circumstances, the filing of a brief after a case is called for argument.

The case of Thompson and others, claimants, against the Union Pacific Railroad Co. of Kansas, involving the right of States to tax the property and franchises of various branches of the Pacific Railroad, is now under argument.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of R. F. Callerson as Marshal of the Eastern District of Arkansas.

WHISKY IN BOND.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano were before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, relative to extending the time for keeping whisky in bond. They agree in recommending that the time in the present law, of one year, be retained.

WIPING OUT THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table, officially prepared at the Treasury Department, exhibits the time it would take to cancel the entire debt of the United States, $2,500,000,000, by a sinking fund, capital varying from $35,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually:

Capital.	Time.
$ 35,000,000	23¼ years
40,000,000	21¾ "
45,000,000	19¾ "
50,000,000	18 "
55,000,000	16¾ "
60,000,000	15¾ "
65,000,000	14¾ "
70,000,000	14 "
75,000,000	13 "
80,000,000	12½ "
85,000,000	12 "
90,000,000	11¾ "
95,000,000	11¼ "
100,000,000	10¾ "

VIRGINIA.

Several Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, accompanied by Representative Platt, paid their respects to the President today. Affairs in that State were briefly discussed. The President expressed no opinion, however, as to matters of controversy, but said what Gen. Canby did was to simply prevent riot and bloodshed, and he would have been blamable if he had not taken such precautions.

CHINA MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads have agreed to report a bill subsidizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for mail service between San Francisco and China to the extent of $1,000,000 per annum; service semi-monthly.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

last week, $3,405,096.

CINCINNATI.

The James River and Kanawha Canal Project—Republican Primary Elections.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the Governor of Ohio to call the attention of the Legislature to the project of completing the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio river, and requesting the Legislature to memorialize Congress to order a survey of the proposed route by Government engineers; and that the Governor solicit the co-operation of the Governors and Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana in favor of such survey.

The Republican primary elections, preparatory to the nominating convention to-morrow, took place this evening in the State, and Vickers, champion of the anti-Bible movement, decilned to go before the Republicans in the ward for the school board and announced his determination to become an independent candidate.

THE GALLOWS.

The Bad End of a Bad Man.

WHEELING, March 24.—Thomas D. Carr, for the murder of Louisa C. Fox, near St. Clairsville, O., in January, 1869, was executed in the county jail at St. Clairsville this morning at 10 o'clock. Carr was admitted to the jail but the sheriff and his assistants and the newspaper reporters. Carr was cool and collected throughout, but the recklessness which characterized his conduct during the trial entirely disappeared. By his own confession he is believed to be the greatest manslaughterer ever born upon the soil of our country. He acknowledges having perpetrated fourteen cold-blooded murders and twelve less unsuccessful attempts. The murder for which he was killed were committed before the killing of Miss Fox. His execution was the first that ever occurred in Belmont county, Ohio, and created great excitement.

ST. LOUIS.

The Bridge Hospital Report.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—At the inquest to-day at the City Hospital over the body of Louis Baum, the jury found a verdict that he died from congestion of the brain and other organs, caused by working in the air chamber under the eastern pier of the bridge at this point. The testimony disclosed the fact that unhealthy organizations are quite seriously affected by working in the air chamber, where the pressure is about forty pounds to the square inch, producing muscular paralysis, congestion, and other derangements of the system. There are now some thirty men at the hospital suffering more or less from the effects of working in the air chamber, and quite a number are under treatment at the hospital of the bridge company.

BALTIMORE.

National Board of Trade—Personal.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The executive committee of the National Board of Trade, which met here yesterday, partook of a banquet given by the Directors of the Corn Exchange this evening, at the Mt. Vernon Hotel. They are to go on an excursion down the bay before leaving the city.

Bishop Foley left yesterday for Chicago.

Mormon View of Congressional Intervention.

SALT LAKE, March 24.—The News, in regard to the passage of the Ellison bill by the House, says the striking out of five provisions rids it of its most repulsive features; that they were too strong for Congress to swallow, and adds that "many thought the House would never pass this bill in any form, as it is a clear invasion of the Constitution and in direct controversion of its principles." It says: "We cannot say what the Senate will do with it, but we can say, if it passes and then should receive the signature of the President and become a law, it will not suit the wishes and answer the expectations of its authors. Personally, we care not what action may be taken on the question. Persecutions drove us from Illinois, then to Nauvoo, and soon to a notoriety; it has made us strong, thrifty, fearless. The most valuable experiences we possess to-day we gained through persecution, and do not dread its effects. If men wish to push Mormonism ahead, let them persecute it."

The Bible Question.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—A careful analysis of the members of the School Board who will be elected the first Monday in April, with those holding over, show, for the Bible, 25; anti-Bible, 19; doubtful, 4.

OIL UPON THE WATERS.

The Republican Squabble in the Seventh Kentucky District at an End.

[Kentucky Contributions to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Last spring, a division was made in the Republican party of the Seventh Congressional District that at one time did more or less effect the party all over the State, and threatened to ruin the organization in the State. It arose over the appointment of Col. Robert Kelly as Collector of that district. One set of men cannibalized that his Republicanism was of recent date, insisted upon the office being given to a more thorough one. The fight was long and bitter, and the two factions did persecute each other more than did their common enemy. It is not our purpose to enter into the merits of this strife, and we mention it only to say that the difficulty is ended and the bad feelings gendered in the party by this strife are local. Colonel Kelly yielded enough to the opposition to him to resign, and the President appointed Abner H. Bowman, of Mercer county, the brother-in-law of Secretary of War Belknap, to the position. It was for a while feared that the old fight would be renewed over this appointment, as Mr. Bowman was said to have voted for Gov. Stevenson in August, 1868, and for Grant in November of the same year. But this renewal of the struggle was discouraged by those who have influence in the party. It is believed that General Grant considers all those who voted with the Republicans in the Presidential race of 1868 as members of the party in good standing, and it was considered useless to attempt to get him to reverse this decision and adopt a policy that would require longer service in that party as a qualification for office. But the party in the Seventh district is once more united, and it is believed will bury past differences, and direct all its energies to overthrowing the hosts of Democracy. Mr. Bowman we believe to be a sound Republican. He has voted all the time since 1860 with the Union men; was an old whig prior to that, voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1864, and for Grant in 1868. He is conceded to be a man of ability and of great worth. If he displays the energy in this office that his distinguished brother, John H. Bowman, Regent of Kentucky University, does in managing that great and flourishing institution, he will make one of the best revenue officers in the nation. But we have gotten far ahead of strife by the appointment, and the party has been made united and strong. The best reason of contention in this district will not pass away without having done some good. It will make the party for a long time to come, slow, very slow, to listen to the dictators and dividers. The mission of such men in this district is ended.

NEW YORK.

Intense Excitement in Political Circles.

The Young Democracy Still Confident of Success.

Failure of J. H. Prentice & Co., of Brooklyn.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Tel graphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The excitement at the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club tonight is intense. Two hundred and twenty members of the Tammany General Committee have signed a requisition upon Sachem Tweed to call an extraordinary meeting of the committee for Monday evening. If Tweed refuses, twenty-five members, according to the constitution, have the right to issue the call, and will do so themselves. The intention is to expel Mayor Hall, Wm. W. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney from Tammany Hall, owing to the conduct of their friends in Albany in voting on Tuesday last with the Republicans against the new charter.

SENATOR TWEED

having written a letter refusing to resign as Deputy Street Commissioner, Mr. McLean has forwarded a letter to Albany removing Mr. Tweed from office.

IN POLITICAL CIRCLES

the excitement at Albany and in this city is intense. The Young Democracy are still confident of success, but the older and older heads are satisfied that Tweed and Sweeney will prevent the passage of any new charter this session.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The money market was easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call. Prime indorsed business notes are quoted at 7 to 8 per cent.

The Government bond market closed strong. The foreign exchange market is also strong. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling bills were quoted at 109¾@109¾, with sales at 108¾, and other bankers' 108¾; sight 109@109¾. Cotton bills range from 109¼ to 109.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 112¾, advanced to 112¾, declined to 112¾. After the board adjourned sales were made at 112¾, and the quotations were 112¾ to 112¾ at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was panicky and lower in the miscellaneous list, but steady in railway shares, with higher prices at the close. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Northwestern shares, and Rock Island, New Jersey. The Central Pacific Mail reacted from the lowest point, and closed at 32 to 32¼. Southern State securities were lower on Louisiana, Virginia, and new Tennessees.

The sales of pig iron to-day include 15,000 tons of No. 1 American, for the season's delivery, at $34.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.

The extensive wholesale hat house of J. H. Prentice & Co., of Brooklyn, failed to-day. It is reported that the liabilities of the firm are $800,000. It is also reported that $300,000 of the amount is in the form of acceptances of Jenkins, Vail, & Peabody, which firm recent ly failed.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CRISIS AT ALBANY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The excitement among politicians at the City Hall and in different departments over the crisis at Albany continues.

Tweed's letter denying having resigned the position of Deputy Street Commissioner created considerable surprise. Sharp words are said to have passed to-day between Tweed and Genet, a leading Democratic lawyer, over the war path to the bitter end. It appears he was removed by Street Commissioner McLean, and that Rogers, the new appointee, holds the office.

The World of to-day claims that the ring has been smashed, and says that Sweeney, Tweed & Co. are powerless. The Democratic party, are utterly destroyed; that the Young Democracy are consolidated and inspirited as never before, and that Republicans could have united and inspired them. It concludes its article as follows: War to the knife and the knife to the hilt.

Per contra, others declare the Tammany ring was never so strong as since Tuesday's work in the Assembly.

A petition for the removal of Sweeney from the City Chamberlainship is in circulation, but no further changes have been made since the removal of Tweed.

A resolution is before the Assembly declaring Henry Smith's place on the police commission vacant. Smith is understood to be the party who made the complaints which defeated the charter and other city bills on Tuesday.

A coalition of Democrats and Republicans at Albany is talked of to make a new city charter, to be introduced next week, giving the Mayor power to appoint and remove all subordinates. The Board of Aldermen is made works not subject to approval of Aldermen, and making him responsible directly to the people; the Aldermen to be elected on a general ticket, and all expenditures of money to be strictly guarded, especially in regard to street pavements; a majority of property-owners to have the right to select the kind of pavement for which they will be assessed. This charter, which is a direct blow at the Aldermen and the Young Democracy, will be fiercely opposed by the latter.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

Nothing yet is known of Collector Bailey's whereabouts. The report that he has been seen in Albany is discredited by Government officers. No doubt the entire accounts will reach $100,000. How much more cannot be known until the examination, now in progress, is completed.

SMUGGLING.

Wolf & Co., importers of lace, silks and velvets, on Broadway, are charged by revenue officers with extensive falsifications in invoices for the past two years, and their stock, valued at $20,000, seized. There is evidence of collusion of two Government officials, one of whom has informed. Names are withheld.

Theo. Marsans, Guatemalian Consul, implicated in smuggling, has been dismissed from his Commissioner Osborn, having established his innocence.

OUT OF WORK.

A number of men, it is said, will be discharged from the navy yard in a day or two. The number now employed is 1,900.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

The committee appointed by the bar managers of the Fourth District Court of Bankruptcy to investigate the alleged failure of Weil & Rosenberg, of this city, visited Baltimore recently to ascertain whether they had been victimized. They report that the recent heavy purchases by the firm were shipped to another firm in Baltimore and re-shipped to Charleston with the design to defraud their part of Weil & Rosenburg to defraud their creditors. The firm's liabilities are said to be $380,000. The nat manufacturers expect to realize 80 per cent., in which case they will let the matter drop.

ERIE SUITS.

Sixty suits for one hundred dollars each have been recovered in Harrison, N. J., against the Erie Railroad Company, by shippers of freight, for over charges.

THE YACHT RACE.

At a full meeting of the New York Yacht Club to-night, the terms of the race which Anthony's yacht Cambria is to compete here for the possession of the cup won by the Americs nearly twenty years ago, were agreed on. It was resolved that only the schooners of the club should enter the race.

THE DOMINION.

Resolutions of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, March 24.—In the Legislature last night Dickie introduced resolutions as follows, which were made the special order for Friday week:

1. *Resolved*, That while deprecating the adoption of a policy unsound in itself and at variance with the practice of the parent State, this House feel it to be their duty to emphatically declare that the time selected when the subject of abolishing or reducing the duty on exports from this province, now engaging the attention of the American Congress, is badly calculated to defeat the efforts now being made for the admission on better terms of our coal, fish, agricultural, and other products to American markets.

2. That the adoption by the Dominion Government of a policy of retaliation against the United States, which is the natural, and, as experience shows, the only reliable market for the staple productions of this province, may possibly lead to the imposition of still higher rates on the chief exports of the country to the great injury of agricultural, fishing, mining, lumbering and shipping interests.

ALBANY.

The Young Democracy and the Tweed Faction in Council.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Young Democracy held a caucus this evening, and resolved to call a general caucus of all the Democratic members of the Legislature, and bind every member to vote for every bill agreed upon on pain of being branded as a traitor to his party.

Tweed's friends also met and talked over the matter. Tweed said that he would have a charter for New York ready next week that would be satisfactory to all honest men of all parties, and would reduce taxation in New York hundreds of thousands per annum.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

HOUSE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The special message of the President, in reference to American commerce, was referred to the committee on that subject.

THE CADETSHIPS.

MR. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, made a report on the subject of cadetships, which was read.

It states that the committee had taken evidence in a great many cases, and ascertained the existence of irregularities in appointing delegates outside of the districts of members appointing; that in several cases money had been paid to parties negotiating such appointments, but except in the cases already acted upon, none appeared to have been paid to members, and that the facts proven were not sufficient to warrant the committee in reporting the cases to the House. The committee was, therefore, of opinion that it might properly report in this general way, and, feeling that it had discharged its duty faithfully without prejudice against or partiality for any member of Congress or officer of the Government, it respectfully asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The committee also reported a bill making two years' residence on the part of a cadet in the district from which he is appointed requisite. The committee also recommended the adoption of a resolution as follows:

1st. Declaring that General Schoeff, one of the Patent Office Examiners, was engaged in lending himself as the medium for the passage of money for corrupt purposes, and directing that the evidence in the case be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and that he be requested to remove Schoeff from his position as an improper person to have or hold so responsible a position under the Government.

2d. Directing the Speaker to exclude from all privileges of the floor, committee rooms, and speaking at the sessions of the House any person who has been, or may hereafter be, proved guilty of having been engaged in corrupting or attempting to corrupt, any member of Congress by directly or indirectly offering him any valuable consideration with a view of influencing his action in any manner pertaining to his official duties.

3d. That the evidence showing that Commander Upshur, of the Navy, had placed a sum of $1,200 in the hands of M. D. Loudon, with a view of procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with a request to convene a court-martial for the purpose of trying Commander Upshur for conduct unbecoming an officer.

After discussion the bill, after being amended to make the term one year, was passed.

To the resolution about Upshur, Mr. Garfield offered an amendment requesting the convening of a court-martial to ascertain whether he had been guilty of unofficerlike conduct, which was rejected by a vote of 71 against 61.

The resolution was then adopted. After much about Schoeff occasioned discussion, during which Messrs. Maynard and Kelley declared it had been a matter of common report for years that cadetships had been for sale in this House, Mr. Kelley stating that some of his predecessors from this district had the usage of the House, and the investigation of the committee showed that one of them [Wilvard] was engaged in peddling the appointments of other people.

Messrs. Schenck, Dawes, Logan, Morgan, and others repudiated the idea that the sale of cadetships had become with common rumor or a custom of the House.

The resolution was then adopted, as was the one about lobby members and the report itself.

MR. MUNGEN requested Mr. Logan to state whether the committee had any evidence before it at all affecting his [Mungen's] character.

MR. LOGAN replied that if there had been the committee would have reported the same.

EDUCATION.

MR. MCNEELY, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported bills to authorize Legislative Assemblies of Territories to incorporate educational incorporation and for educational purposes. Passed.

MR. PIERCE, from the same committee, reported a bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes.

THE TARIFF.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday. The House then went into committee of the whole and forthwith left it.

MR. COOK addressed the committee in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber, and Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, on the effect of the war path to the bitter end. It appears he was removed by Street Commissioner McLean, and that Rogers, the new appointee, holds the office.

MR. JOHNSON made an appeal in behalf of the iron, steel, cotton, cloth, wool-en goods, &c.

MR. ALLISON spoke in favor of a reduction of taxes. He said that those who were engaged in the manufacture of iron, steel, cotton, cloth, wool-en goods, &c.

MR. ALLISON spoke in favor of a reduction of taxes. He said that those who were engaged in the manufacture of iron, steel, cotton, cloth, wool-en goods, &c., were not protected, but the vast number of artisans working on iron were not protected by the tariff on iron. The tariff was to them a burden, or was a burden to the consumers of their products. The agricultural interest was not protected directly, because the products from China to Boston were more than twice the amount of duty imposed upon agricultural products, and the interests of the artisans of the country were not directly protected, and that class comprised a much larger number of citizens than were comprised in the whole population of Boston. He denied the proposition that protection ultimately cheapened the article protected. It might be true in such instances to a certain extent, but a degree of protection and competition in this country and on the amount of consumption, but it was not true in a majority of instances. It was certainly not true in respect to iron. The present tariff had increased the cost of iron to shipbuilders, and, if so, it certainly must have increased it to other consumers.

MR. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said while the cost of foreign iron was tending up that of American iron was tending down, and asked Mr. Allison to read the figures from Bessemer.

MR. ALLISON said he was proving that the tariff increased the cost of production, and again referred to the depressed condition of the shipbuilding interest, as was fully reported by the special committee on that subject unjust to the people, because it allowed the foreigner to be paid but $1 per day, while the American iron used in a ship. Why should the people of the United States be called on to pay such bounty? He had felt unfriendly toward that policy, American ship could not be built or sailed as cheap as foreign ships could, and that was attributable to the tariff. The bounty proposed to be given to American ship owners and builders was to apply only to vessels employed in the coasting trade, where there was no foreign competition. He was not prepared to vote for any such bounty. His point, however, was that the bill confessed that the tariff had increased the cost of iron to shipbuilders; and if it did it also increased it to all other consumers.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, asked him if he believed if, with the duty taken off of iron, it would be as cheap five years hence as now.

MR. ALLISON replied that was a question of arithmetic. He did not want the duties taken off iron. He only wanted them reduced, and had not said the cost of iron was increased to the consumer by the tariff. He said it was impossible to raise the necessary amount of revenue without protection, but argued that the tax should be so levied as to take out of the pockets of the people the least possible sum over and above that which it paid to the national treasury.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion was unimportant. Adjourned.

UTAH.

Convicted of Murder—Mining—Trade, Etc.

SALT LAKE, March 24.—Augustus Sprouse was tried at Ogden for the murder of Martin Earle on October 11th, last year, and sentenced to be hung. The case was appealed before Chief Justice Wilson, of the United States Court, yesterday. The jury were out four hours, and rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. A motion was made for a new trial.

Three rich silver and gold leads have been struck near Ogden, in a party in a week. The assay of the ore is $100 to $700 per ton.

The Mormon Conference is postponed to the 5th of May.

Trade dull and weather mild, and miners going to work.

THE PACIFIC.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed — Earthquake in Arizona—Indian News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Four spans of the Central Pacific Railroad bridge over the American river at Sacramento burned last night. The company will provide a temporary bridge for passenger trains within three days. Meantime arrangements are perfected for ferrying passengers and baggage, causing little or no delay.

Arizona advices state that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Prescott and vicinity on March 11, the first since settled by the whites. The oscillations were southeast and northwest. No material damage.

The small-pox rages at Tucson and vicinity, and will probably decimate the friendly Indians.

The Apaches are plundering and murdering the defenceless whites in every direction.

CUBA.

Protest Against the Sale of the Island.

HAVANA, March 24.—About 1,500 Spaniards and many Cubans attended a mass meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against any policy which involves the sale of Cuba to the United States.

The United States steamer Yantic arrived to-day. All well.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE ROB CASE.

LONDON, March 24.—A correspondent at Tours comments on the evident purpose of all the witnesses to suppress or distort facts in the Noir case.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

The cable from Aden, Arabia, through the Red Sea to Suez, Egypt, has been successfully laid, completing a direct submarine line from Bombay to Suez.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

An eminent London city solicitor has absconded.

ANOTHER IRISH OUTRAGE.

The Dublin outrages on property owners continue. At Westmeath yesterday a clergyman, accompanied by several friends, was visiting tenants for the purpose of raising rents, when the party were fired upon and several wounded.

THE STRIKE AT LA CREUSOT.

The strike of workmen at La Creusot, France, continues. Several demonstrations have been made by the men, which so far were harmless, but the military and police are active. It is thought a political feeling is involved in this second outbreak of the laborers at La Creusot. Some arrests have already been made.

AMERICANS OPPOSE INFALLIBILITY.

It is still asserted the American Bishops of Rome refuse to assent to the proclamation of Papal infallibility, and that every effort to conciliate them has proved futile.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, read the dispatches sent to the Governors of the Canadian Dominion. They contain no intimation that England is prepared to concede colonial independence.

Mr. Gladstone indignantly repelled the charge that he now repudiated his solemn promises in favor of Ireland made during the canvass in Lancashire.

The House went into committee on the bill for inforcing the laws in Ireland. An amendment limiting the term of imprisonment for carrying arms to one year was rejected.

In the House of Lords this evening the consolidated fund bill passed.

The habitual criminal bill was considered, after which the House adjourned.

ONE OF LYDIA THOMPSON'S BLONDES DIVORCED.

LONDON, March 24.—In the divorce case of Watkins vs. Watkins a decree was granted, the defendant being in America with Lydia Thompson.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The new clipper boat for the Cambridge crew is unusually low, but does well. The crew made thirty-nine strokes a minute today. Williams trains the Oxonians in the boat they used last year.

FRANCE.

THE SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY.

TOURS, March 24.—The Procureur General has been notified that the cases of persons accused of conspiracy against the State and life of the Emperor will come before the high court now in session here.

THE STRIKE AT LA CREUSOT.

PARIS, March 24.—The strike at La Ursuot is confined to a portion of the workmen who were laboring under political excitement. It is expected that they will soon resume work.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S TRIAL.

TOURS, March 24.—The High Court of Justice resumed the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte this morning. Witnesses for the defense were examined to show the good moral character of Noir and Fouville and the good character of the accused. Their testimony on this point was corroborated by Noir's husband, and in answer witnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer.

While one of the lawyers for the prosecution was conducting the examination of a witness, he used an expression offensive to the Prince, who violently interrupted the proceedings, and turning to the lawyer denounced him and challenged him to fight.

Fouville, terribly excited, rose and called the Prince an assassin. This caused great confusion among the spectators and the court. Fouville was forcibly taken out by two gens d'armes. The Procureur General demanded the punishment of Fouville. The court decided to postpone consideration of the matter until the end of the sitting.

M. Flougeust then commenced the argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the lives of Noir, Fouville, and Prince Bonaparte; pointed out the differences in their characters; dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence; asserted that he was known to have killed four men, and related how he urged the duel which cost Armand Carrel his life in 1849, for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army.

At this point the Prince became greatly excited, and exclaimed, "there was a plot to aggravate him." He was severely reprimanded by the court for interrupting the counsel.

At the conclusion of the speech for the prosecution Fouville was brought in, and the presiding Judge sentenced him to ten days' confinement for contempt of court.

The closing argument will be continued to-morrow.

GREECE.

A RAILROAD SCHEME.

ATHENS, March 24.—The Greek Government has decided on the construction of a railroad from Athens to some point on the western coast of Greece.

WURTEMBERG.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

STUTTGART, March 24.—The King has accepted the resignation of the Ministry. A new Cabinet has been formed with Komer as President of the Council, Col. Von Suckow Minister of War, and Counsellor Von Schenrlor Minister of Interior.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 24, 3 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; on account, 93¾. American securities: United States 5-20s, 1865, issue, 87¾; 1867, issue, 87¾; Illinois Central 115½; Great Western 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾d., Orleans 11¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Western No. 2, 7s 11d@8s; winter, 8s 9d. Western, 10s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 37s 5d. Oats, 2s 6d. Peas, 38s 6d. Pork dull at 91s 6d. Beef, 86s 6d. Lard firm at 56s. Cheese, 60s. Bacon, 56s. Petroleum, in bulk, declined to 1s 9½d.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes closed at 69f 45c. Cotton, 97½@98c. Sugar, 39f 50 on spot; 39f 25c for 3d afloat, and active. Tallow, 43c 9d. Linseed, 58c 50c for Calcutta. Petroleum at Antwerp opened firmer at 56 8.

HAVRE, March 24.—Cotton quiet.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—Bonds opened flat at 90@90¼.

PARIS, March 24.—Bourse opened quiet at 74f. Increase of specie in the Bank of France during the week, 18,800,000f.

LONDON, March 24.—Increase of specie in the Bank of England during the week, 13,000 pounds sterling.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The France has arrived.

LONDON, March 24.—The clipper ship Patriarch made the voyage from England to Hobart, Van Diemen's Land, in sixty-seven days. The shortest passage ever recorded.

The Inman ship Captain made a second trial trip yesterday. She went a long way out to sea and experienced rough weather. The trip was successful beyond expectation.

The Mobile Races.

MOBILE, March 24.—The swamille boats were won by Donovan, beating Privateer in 3.54¼ and 3.57¼.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion was unimportant. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

A Tennesseean Thinks Himself an Injured Man

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Telegraph companies have their trials and tribulations as well as other institutions. In January last, a party away down in Milan, Tenn., sent a dispatch to his wife in this city. By some means the dispatch never reached its destination, and last week information was received from the sender, detailing his grievances, and setting forth that if the company did not at once pay him $20 the suit would be commenced. It was claimed that by the non-receipt of the dispatch the man was delayed in Milan for two months was confined to a sick-bed here. For this, $20 a week for two months was claimed. The man himself had also suffered anguish of mind which money would not compensate for, and for this the figures were $50. If the company were willing to act honorably, and settle the matter without litigation, the man was willing to give a receipt in full for all damages for the sum of $150, which they must immediately forward, as he would start for home in a week.

Procuring the necessary information relative to the dispatch, Superintendent Weller, of the Milwaukee office, looked into the matter. The man's wife was not here but her sister was found. Mr. W. asked if the woman had been sick and was told she had been for a short time—and that the sickness was connected with an increase in the census of the city. She had a letter from her husband every three days and felt no anxiety on his account. When asked why she did not go to her husband, the sister replied for the simple reason that her husband sent her no money to travel with. The report was made to the Southern office.

Speaking of mistakes made by the telegraph, it could scarcely be expected that they should not occur, and they frequently do so. A Milwaukee gentleman only a few days ago made $3,000 by one of these telegraphic blunders, and we have no doubt he wishes they would occur frequently. Another man could not get a message through to this city from the country owing to the storm, and lost $50 by it. A few days after the same thing occurred, and this time he made $50, thus balancing the account.

☞ In the Quaker town of Nantucket there used to be a military company called the Nantucket Guards, the first article in the constitution of which was: "In case of war this company shall immediately disband."

THE DENTISTS.

Charter of the Kentucky State Dental Association.

CHAPTER 358.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky State Dental Association.

WHEREAS, well-regulated dental societies have been found to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and the advancement of professional skills and, whereas, certain persons, for the better promotion of these ends, desire a charter of incorporation, therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the following persons, W. Muir Rogers, D. D. S., W. G

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1872.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail..... $12 00
Six months..... 6 00
Three months..... 3 00
One month..... 1 00

To any subscriber, for visit, 10 cents; certain to the publisher, or $11 per year when paid at the office. To every 5 copies, $10 per copy.

To any subscriber, for visit, 10 cents; certain to the publisher, or $11 per year when paid at the office. To every 5 copies, $10 per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail..... $ 2 50
One year, delivered in the city..... 2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, mailed Tuesday, Thursday, at $12 a year, delivered to city subscribers, $14 per year when paid at the office. Payable to carriers the same a week for 25 cents, or $13 a year, if paid.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year..... $2 00
Five to ten copies, each..... 1 50
Eleven to twenty copies, each..... 1 25
Twenty copies and over, each..... 1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 00 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 00 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail, at our risk, in that case the money will be sent in registered letters, in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; $ per square for each insertion the second week; $ per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $20; two squares, one month, $35; every other day one month, $30; two months, $55.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., inserted in the Daily Courier-Journal, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Items," "Local Notices," "City Items" in Weekly Courier-Journal, $1 00 per line for each insertion; "Amusements," "Lost," "Found," "Situations Wanted," "Agents Wanted," "Boarding," "Medical," "Artificial

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Our domestic service has grown to be such an intolerable drawback that many of the papers are discussing plans to emancipate housekeepers from the thraldom they now groan under from the dishonesty, incapacity, laziness, love of going out and want of good manners of black and white servants. A writer in the New York Times, in a very sensible article, makes these suggestions, as calculated to alleviate the present unsatisfactory state of affairs: "Domestic service should be regulated as other trades are, by governmental permission and supervision. Each servant should be required to have a license, and a book drawn up and signed by an appointed officer of police, before being allowed to enter upon a profession which is surely as responsible as that of potato vender or rag purchaser. In France a servant is obliged, on demand, to show her "livret," a small book containing her name, age and birthplace, written and signed by the appropriate police agent. On leaving a situation she must present this book at the prefecture, with whatever remarks her last employer may have chosen to inscribe, and this is again stamped and signed by the officer. Thus the charac ter of the servant is under constant inspection of the police, and, in case of serious complaints on the part of an employer, her antecedents are at once exposed to investigation. If the applicant for a situation presents a *livret* in which the last date of police inspection is not a recent one, the employer is put on his guard by that fact." The fixing of a tariff of wages is recommended, with the payment of a premium at the end of each year or term of years to those who remain faithful in one situation. Anything which tends to organize and systematize the relations of master and servant must result to the ultimate benefit and satisfaction of both. As it is now, except in a few instances, good, efficient and reliable servants are not to be found in the country, and our domestic is as corrupt and worthless as our civil service.

II.

A Bull in a China Shop.

Mr. Jarves, an American member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence, who calls himself an amateur, has written a book called "Art Thoughts," in which he handles without gloves many of the best artists. In Nicholas Poussin "the French Raphael" he fails to see "anything great, original or emphatic, either in thought, design or color." "The figures of Claude Lorrain are ill drawn, their action spiritless, and his composition in general extremely forced and conventional." The Dusseldorf school "is pedantic, formal, external, unimaginative and unattractive in the ideal sense, without any pure instinct of color, prone to common things, and much given to pictorial rant." Cornelius and Kaulbach "are ambitious, learned, sincere and skillful," but their attempt "to recast the art of the nineteenth century in the old moulds meets with about as much permanent success as a new order of Stylites might expect." Sir Joshua Reynolds, "not having power to express all he conceived, groped his life away in shortcomings." The coloring of Leslie "is an offense to painting, deficient in harmony, unity, tone and meaning." He speaks well, though, of Turner, Millais, Holman Hunt, and Dante Rossetti. The modern French painters are thus disposed of: Troyon is "materialistic, but honest and hearty." He "depicts cattle to the life, and his animals are animals; not like Rosa Bonheur's skin-painted critters in fields and atmosphere of opaque paint. Compared with her Troyon is great; he suggests life and movement; she counterfeits both." "Ary Scheffer is a poet but not a painter." "If Horace Vernet is "a clever artist but not great." Delaroche "would have been a great painter and his talents for coloring been equal to his other merits; but his color is heavy, positive and speechless." Delacroix "treats colors as Phrenology did design. There is little beauty in it, less grace, no tenderness, no fidelity, but everywhere is seen a creative, untiring intellect." Gerome and Meissonnier "are both realists—the former inclined to the sensual, the latter, so far as he shows feeling, to the brutal." Gerome "has no sentiment of color, and his nudity is unchaste." Meissonnier "has no higher aim than to find a subject." Frere and Merle "are not colorists." Millet "is a born colorist; a realist, and at the same time a poet." "The predominant trait of Dore is a Scotish horror. That which devils most enjoy he most heartily depicts." "He appears to have faith of no kind." "He is a pitiless destroyer of the humane and refined in general." "Dore makes pity, love, charity and faith absurd." "If the devil has ever created such an office as Designer in Chief to Hell, it is now filled by Dore." Bierstadt's picture, the "Rocky Mountains," is "cold and untruthful: a tableau-like travesty, whose effect on the mind is similar to sounding phrases of little meaning." His more recent work "may be compared to mere rhetorical oratory." Church's "Niagara," though "with no more sentiment, a cold, hard atmosphere, and metallic flow of water, gave greater local truth, and was a literal transcript of the scene." Lentze is pronounced "chief of the melo-dramatists." The Vinnie Reams are thus finished up: "An unfortunate conception of art and artist is filling our land with gigantic inanities in stone, miscalled monuments, but which are mechanical monstrosities, the limp statues that suggest scarecrows on a cross field;" that "Horace Mann," by Miss Stebbins, "formless and void, holding out the sleeve that does duty for an arm, as if in charity," Powers' "Webster," "built after an intense study of his last suit of clothes;" Rimmer's "Hamilton," which seems to be intended for "one of the Athenian Heroes in his dress coat, and head being the only human suggestion about it;" Story's "Everett," "bursting off his coat buttons in a frantic attempt to box the sky, or to bull George Washington to stop for him" The author has an honest antipathy to the inane sentimentalists of the Powers class, and doubts whether Wm. Story has genius.

III.

The New Orleans Opera.

"We sit in outer darkness, with never a harmony to make us glad," the "aggravation" is it to catch the echoes from that delightful French opera in New Orleans. During the whole season there has been a constant outpouring of sweet sound and grand harmonies that has astounded even the critical taste of New Orleans, notably *the* musical city of America. We say *the* musical city, for what other can support an opera like this—and so support it? Drop into the new opera house, on any night, and you are sure of hearing some great work perfectly rendered, not only in the specialities of a sweet (if somewhat cracked) tenor; of a heavy and educated (if *stiff*) baritone, or of a pretty and piquant *prima* with a "still small voice." You are sure of a rare artistic treat—a great work of Meyerbeer, of Mozart, of Halevy, or of Gounod, really *rendered*—not given—with every violin and flute and drum in the orchestra true, educated and perfect; with a chorus of really good voices, educated and practised, and (the first shall be last) with a tenor, baritone, basso and mezzo-soprano never before equaled in one group on the lyric stage of this continent. Michot, the tenor, is a great artist, in that he has a voice rarely combining power, delicacy and capacity for sustained effort. Lacking, at moments, in sweetness, as it may be, there has yet to come an artist who will rank with him among the robust tenors. His method, too, leaves nothing to be asked for. Though sometimes heavy and seldom earnest in acting, M. Michot is an artist in every lyric acceptation of the term. The baritone, M. Dumestre, is fine and more. Combined with a wonderfully powerful, rounded and cultivated voice, he has delicious sweetness and feeling, and superadded *forte* as an actor that alone would make him great. As the *Nelusko* in "the African" he is unapproachably grand; and while M. Michot has perhaps made *Fernand*, in "La Favorite," specially his own, the baritone has done as much for *Alphonse*, for *Guido*, one *Tell* and for some other characters. The basso, M. Dopassio, is also high above the general operatic mean. His full, sonorous and well-managed voice would—in any other company—make him a standard attraction; and there are other male voices—notably a *tenor leger*—that elsewhere would demand special comment. Of the female voices hardly so much can be said, with one marked exception. Not that they are bad, or even mediocre; for Mde. Dumestre and Mlle. Arnal are both capable and conscientious artists, who are always acceptable to their critical audience. They, too, were it not for comparison, impressed by their surroundings, would be considered even more highly than they are. But the exception, Mlle. Zelss, is indeed a rare one. To a full, mellow and peculiarly powerful mezzo-soprano, with a rarely rounded middle register and low notes at times surprising, she adds a truth, fire and finish of rendition that places her on a level of the highest enthusiasm evoked by her male associates. Add to these artists a perfect *mise-en scene*, an orchestra trained by a master who has no superior among us, and a worthily sustained chorus, and you have what may be a vague glimmering of what the French Opera really is. And the house! It is not for a blunt pencil so far away to attempt the painting of that rare bouquet seen here, and only here, on grand opera nights. The luxuriant, tropic glow of the native ladies, only set off here and there by the attractive—though markedly different beauty—of the many visitors; the rich evening toilets and glittering jewels, rising tier over tier, the wandering beaux and full glory of evening dress; and the half-subdued, sentitive-perfumed hum of the *soir'ees*—all these go to make up a picture unique as indescribable. But of the civilizing effect of opera, who can doubt that has once passed the delicious frontier of Creole New Orleans? If, "when music, heavenly maid, was young," she came to America, of a verity she landed in New Orleans, and the hospitable people of that city made her a willing captive, never to be ransomed by the dollars of New York. For to-day, while the great city flocks to hear Patti, titivates over Tostee, yawns in its logs at Kellogg and thumbs its *Heralds* before all strikes—New Orleans sits in appreciative delight that drinks in every note, and only takes breath at the finale to burst into the deserved "bravo!" Verily is the opera a civilizer! And when shall we have one?

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

EUGENIE smokes cigarettes.

EYRE GO BRAG—the new English motto.

NAPOLEON dines on soup, roast beef, and salad.

REVELA'S autograph writer is "plain" Charles Sumner.

"SWELLS" in New York now wear bracelets.

GRANT is going to forgive and bless "the Ribble."

ALEXANDER DUMAS is in training to draw his last breath.

WILKIE is sharpening his Thomashawk for Leland's head.

PRINCE ARTHUR is going to California—to mine his own business.

KAULBACH'S last picture of "Peter Arbues" has raised a row among the admirers of the Spanish inquisitor.

ANOTHER bad case of Brother-in-law. Bowman, of Mercer county, brother-in-law to Belknap, "Sec." of War.

PIERRE BONAPARTE, it is thought, will be acquitted. His crime was black (*Noir*) nevertheless.

THE Canby-Walker mill. First "claret" for Walker. Canby comes up smiling, Grant, the referee, calling "time."

BLACKMAIL BAILEY has gone to comfort Dev. Horsee Cook. Another case of leg-ball, eh?

WARMOUTH, the carpet-bag Governor of Loui iana, is filling his Saratoga with things lying around loose.

ONE of the latest novels says, "Getting out of bed when dead tired always reminds one of tearing a plant up by the roots."

WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, an old merchant of New Orleans, died on his plantation in Louisiana on the 20th inst.

ADALINA PATTI came near being burnt to death in a railway car the other day. The thought is enough to make the world's heart go pitty patty.

RODMENCH RIDDON BUTLER, who is a member of Congress for Tennessee, freaks in the following important document: "Correspondence.—A young lady of talent and ability desires the love and correspondence of a nice young gentleman."

"WOMEN'S rights" seem to be making way in England. Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Eastwick, three gallant knights, have assumed the championship of the cause, and have introduced a Parliamentary bill to "remove the electoral disabilities of women."

THERE is an old gentleman in Paris whose only occupation consists in securing a copy of the bills of fare of all noted dinners. He has a collection of these extending over forty years, with the opinions of some of the guests on the dishes and wines.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD expresses the opinion, in Blackwood, that in England a man meets a marvelous energy and "go" that he finds nowhere else. "I, of course, except America," he says, "for with us we work life at a high boiler pressure, but the Yankees do more—they slit on the valves."

BULLET-RIDDLED-LEGS Geary has wreaked a terrible vengeance on "Ten-thousand-prisoners" Pope, by having the latter's head painted out and his own painted in in the picture of "Grant in his Generals," hanging in the capitol at Harrisburg. This is a brilliant touch worthy of "a non-dancing man" over one of whose headquarters are in the saddle."

MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR'S two daughters made an election sensation in the borough of Nottingham, England, previous to the late election, and distributed in the streets and market-place photographs of their father in his robes as Recorder for Newcastle; also cards bearing the following inscription: "Nottingham Election, 1870.—Mr. Seymour solicits your vote and interest on behalf of her father, W. Digby Seymour."

SHERIDAN, in a burst of patriotism, says in a letter to the gentle Sherman, excusing the massacre of the Piegans: "During the war did any one hesitate to attack a village or town occupied by the enemy because women or children were within its limits? Did we cease to throw shells into Vicksburg or Atlanta because women and children were there? If the women and children were saved in these places it was because they had cellars to go into."

HORN, the celebrated London banker, who was suffering from an honorable malady which prevented him from eating, seeing a friend at work upon a chop, exclaimed with accents of emotion, stopping short in front of the mahogany, "Cherished friend, I would give millions to be able to eat that chop as thou art doing!" And M. Nathaniel Rothschild, who was paralyzed, on hearing of an accident to his brother from a fall from his horse, exclaimed, "Ah! how happy he must be to be able to get on horseback at the risk even of breaking his neck by a fall! I would give a million to be able to risk as much!"

The Race for Congress in the Fayette District.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 15.

DEAR SIR: In response to your very kind letter desiring to know if I intend to yield to the request of many friends and permit the use of my name in connection with the race for Congress, I have first to thank you for your generous and warm expressions of friendship, and to assure you that, under different circumstances, I would not hesitate to respond affirmatively.

I confess freely that I have, from earliest boyhood, cherished the ambition to represent this historic Ashland district in the Federal Congress, but I do not believe that I could accept my own consent to ask the people to send me there over the present distinguished Representative, who is, without any question, the leader of his party upon the floor of the House.

There is one other distinguished gentleman in this district to whom I would cheerfully, gladly, yield any claims which my friends may assert for me to congressional honors.

In view of the proposed action of the Legislature, I am certain that there will be no election before August, 1871. In the meantime we shall have ample opportunity to think and talk the matter over in all its bearings. Still, whatever my aspirations are or may be, I honestly believe that Mr. Beck is the man for the place, and so believing, I must express my unqualified preference for him; and I earnestly hope that he will be returned to Congress without opposition.

Again accept for yourself and my friends, who have concurred with you in this matter, the assurance of my gratitude.

J. Q. CHENOWETH.

CAPT. J. B. CLARK.

AMONG THE CARPET-BAGS.

A Railroad President Bags a Radical Legislature.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The combination to get hold of the State and city stock in the Jackson and Great Northern railroad was a bold one, and was managed with great adroitness and secrecy up to within a few days before it was successfully worked through the Legislature. It is natural that the public should desire to know the names of the architects who formed the ring, as well as of the agents to whom its fortunes before our virtuous and immaculate General Assembly were intrusted; and we have done what we could to find them out. But we have only succeeded to a limited extent. The movement was initiated, not as was supposed when it was first discovered, in our city, but at a distance. And the leaders were in the mind, Messrs. Newcomb, President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and McComb, of Wilmington, a conspicuous official of the Southern Railroad Association. Mr. Kimball was sent to this point as agent, and was joined here by Mr. Thomas F. Fisher, late a distinguished member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose proposition to give away the city's stock in the Opelousas railroad will be remembered.

Although these leaders have undoubtedly believed that considerable money must have been spent to push the measure through, we have not heard any particulars to that regard as the cost. The general impression appears to be that it was a pretty round one, for the plan promised, if successful, to be vastly profitable to a number of individuals, and our delegislators had, before it was brought forward, fully learned the value of their votes in such matters. Neither can we find any certain trace of the parties who actually disbursed the funds.

It is understood that a similar plan is on foot to get the Mississippi State stock in the road into the same hands. But should they succeed there, as they have done here, in getting a bill for its sale through the Legislature, they will be still far from accomplishing their design. The foreign bondholders are now informed of it, and we are assured that preparations to thwart it and secure their interests have been made, and in case Governor Warmoth should approve the bill passed here, legal proceedings will be immediately instituted both in the State and the United States courts to enforce their mortgage on the stock.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk Railroad.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

In accordance with our expectations, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad batteries have opened upon the Louisville & Chattanooga Railroad here. "Quid Nunc" and "Wise Progress" have hardly come to the front before they could well keep dry, have fired three blank cartridges, which, to a satisfactory evidence of alarm and weakness, the enemy having scarcely come in sight. Would it not be well for these gentlemen to husband their ammunition? They may have need of it after awhile. Prepare for us, gentlemen, for we are coming in the cause of freedom from freight blockades and discriminations, and resolved to win the fight.

"Quid Nunc" starts out by making his estimation of the cost of the road from Bells Cave City and this city, and evidently thinks he can gull us into the belief that the former is the more important starting-point of the two way stations. We don't agree with him, especially since the recent tornado, which nearly destroyed that village, already unfortunate in being situated on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He has commenced to study arithmetic, and, if he will continue to figure a year or two longer, the Grand Trunk road may require his services as chief calculator of the company.

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NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 25

Mr. J. Frank McCurdy and Miss Sarah E. Bentley have been matrimonially united.

The attempt to revive the boat-building interest in New Albany has thus far proved a total failure.

John P. Bentley, the popular conductor on the L., N. A. & C. R. R., has some very unique cards for distribution among his friends. He displays good taste in the location of his autograph.

The Ledger of last evening reports the receipt of a telegram from New Orleans, announcing the death of Mrs. H. H. Walker, the wife of Harry Walker, the clerk of the steamer Mary Houston. Her remains will be brought to this city for interment.

The model barge Mark Twain, which was being loaded with cement yesterday, at the foot of Lower Second street, sprung a leak and had to be abandoned. It was not full, however, until about a thousand-barrels were destroyed. The cement was being shipped to St. Louis by Beach & Co.

Commodore Parrott and his sister Miss Nellie, the smallest dwarfs in the world, with Colonel Small, another pigmy, will give two entertainments in the Opera House to-day and to-morrow at 10¼ and 2 p. m. They performed before large and delighted audiences in Jeffersonville yesterday.

A fast young gentleman from Paoli, who was I situated by a too confiding father with $6,000 to purchase a stock of goods, and liquidate some claims in our city, concluded to make a matrimonial adventure, found a fair one who was willing to share his fortunes, and both took passage on the steamer Mary Houston en route for New Orleans, on Tuesday night.

If the enterprising local of the New Albany department of the Louisville Commercial, who makes up his report from the COURIER-JOURNAL and New Albany Ledger (sometimes publishing items that have appeared two or three days previous in the above papers), had have had sufficient energy he would have been at the meeting of the City Council Tuesday evening and known for himself that the reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL did not publish "a foul slander" on two of our city officials, in his notice of council proceedings.

A meeting of the saloon-keepers was held at Canney's Hall Wednesday night. At the opening of the meeting there were only six persons present. After a patient waiting, at about 8 o'clock twenty-five or thirty more persons appeared. Paul Reising was called to the chair and Joseph Weber was elected secretary. The president stated the object of the meeting to be the mutual protection of saloon-keepers. There was a committee appointed to draft by-laws and constitution, who will report on next Tuesday night. It was announced that provisions had been made for the renting of the hall, and that meetings would be held hereafter weekly, commencing on Tuesday night next.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Kentucky Mail	9:45 night
5:30 P. M.	Cincinnati and Kentucky Express	3:30 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati Express	5:00 A. M.

UNION

RAILROAD AND PENNSYLVANIA TICKET OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Passengers by these lines procure tickets at this office.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Express, & Mail, Mem. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Express (Daily.)	9:3 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Express (Daily.)	1:25 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:05 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	No. 9 Express, Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 13 New York Express, at 10 A. M., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A.M.	No. 2 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	No. 11 New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P.M.
2:10 P.M.	No. 5, Express (Daily.)	3:35 P.M.
10:40 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P.M.
	Sunday night special to Indianapolis.	1:30 P.M.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

W. D. Griswold, President of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, is in the city.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are importing iron from England, with which they are going to double their track road to Lebanon. The duty on the iron will be $45,000.

The corps of engineers now making a preliminary survey for the North and South railroad, started from Brazil on Monday, going toward Rockville, and will go thence to Attica.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches for the month of February, 1870, were $220,721 86, and for the corresponding month in 1869 $214,538 75, showing an increase of $6,183 10 in February, 1870, over that of the same month in 1869.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says: "The track-layers on the connecting line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway have reached the ravine north of Fifteenth street, and expect to commence operations with the force now employed on that portion to-day. When the crossing of this ravine is made very little work will be required to make the connection with the Jeffersonville road at Vincennes street."

A mail agent in Milwaukee says: "I commenced running as mail agent on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway in the spring of 1851, when it was only open then I have traveled a distance of 41,709 miles a year, or 375,800 miles, equal to fifteen and a half trips around the world. Thus far I have never experienced the exciting excitement of riding over the ties or off the track, and have never been injured by accident while on the cars."

The train from Evansville Tuesday morning, when crossing the trestle-work over Buck creek, between Black creek and Sullivan, struck an old man named Nathan Webster, who was on the track, and knocked him into the creek, smashing his head and arms. The engineer saw him walking on the track some distance ahead, but thought he would get off before reaching the trestle-work, but he paid no attention to the approaching train, and the above was the result. At last accounts he was still alive.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was held yesterday at the office of the company in Nashville. The election for directors for the ensuing twelve months resulted as follows: Directors in favor of Jos. Louis in order to induce business over their leased road (the Nashville and Northwestern). But does it create competition from Louisville whereby discriminations by the Nashville road was made impossible? They may have need of it after awhile. Prepare for us, gentlemen, for we are coming in the cause of freedom from freight blockades and discriminations, and resolved to win the fight.

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River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Crestmont	GEN. BURLI	10 A. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Nashville	JOHN McDOUGH	5 P. M.
Nashville	EMMA FLOYD	12 M.

ARRIVALS—March 24.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
Norman, Evansville.
Sallie, New Orleans.
America, Ark. River.
Nick Longworth, Cin.
United States, Cin.
Rose Hite, Henderson.
Champion, Cin.
Lawrence, Cin.
Alice Dean, Memphis.
Dexter, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES—March 24.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
Norman, Evansville.
J. W. Garrett & Co., Cin.
Sallie, New Orleans.
Nick Longworth, Cin.
United States, Cin.
Rose Hite, Henderson.
Champion, Cin.
Lawrence, Cin.
Alice Dean, Memphis.
Dexter, New Orleans.

THE RIVER is stationary, with nine feet in the canal and seven feet down the chute. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, with a stiff west wind all day. Mercury 55 to 60. Business on the levee was very good, with a number of arrivals and departures of boats.

The Lawrence, from Nashville, passed up to Cincinnati yesterday.

The Mary Ann ascended the falls and passed up for Pittsbur

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	1:30	Bardstown Mail	9:45	6:00
9:15	3:30	Eastern Mail		
6:30	3:30	Cincinnati Mail	12:45	
	3:30	Short Line	9:45	7:00
	7:30	St Louis Mail	7:00	6:45
	1:30	Ind. & Chicago	9:30	6:45
	3:30	Shelbyville, Shelbyville Mail	9:30	10:30
	3:30	Lexington	9:30	10:30
	1:30	Nash., Chattanooga & St. L. Mail		2:30
	1:30	Lebanon Junction		2:30
12:00	3:30	Frankfort		2:30
	3:30	Bardstown, Ky. & Springfield	9:30	6:45
	1:30	Lex. & Frankfort		2:30
12:00		Way Mails	11:15	6:45
	3:30	Louisville & Portland		
9:30		Salt River Mail	9:30	6:45
	1:30	Shelbyville, Ky. & Springfield		2:30
12:00		Jeffersonville, Ind. & Jeffersonville Mail	11:15	6:45
	1:30	Jeffersonville, Ind. & Jeffersonville Mail		2:30
12:00		Portsmouth, Ohio		
	1:30	Lex. & Frankfort		2:30
	3:30	Versailles		6:45
	1:30	Harrodsburg		2:30
	3:30	Harrodsburg, Ky. & Springfield